UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23627
21 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to your note verbale dated 29 January 1992 regarding the measures adopted by Romania pursuant to Security Council resolution 733 (1992), I have the honour to inform you that from the verifications undertaken it appears that Romania did not deliver to Somalia any weapons or military equipment in the period prior to the adoption of resolution 733 (1992). Immediately after the adoption of this resolution, measures have been taken for the strict observance by Romanian institutions of the general and complete embargo instituted by the Security Council on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aurel-Dragos MUNTEANU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-07937 2977h (E) 210292

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23628
21 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note verbale dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform him that the competent Qatari authorities have been instructed to ensure that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), no weapons or military equipment are delivered to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations wishes to emphasize that, in accordance with the traditional policy of non-interference in the affairs of others, the Government of the State of Qatar to the United Nations has always abstained from delivering weapons or military equipment to anyone.

92-08027 2958i (E) 240292

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23629
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 28 January 1992.

The Permanent Mission wishes to state that Nigeria has complied fully with Security Council resolution 733 (1992) on Somalia. Nigeria wishes to stress further that it does not export any arms or weapons to Somalia.

92-08103 3090d (E) 240292

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23630
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of 28 January 1992 regarding Security Council resolution 733 (1992) adopted on 23 January 1992.

Antigua and Barbuda neither produces nor exports weapons or military equipment, and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda intends to comply fully with paragraph 5 of the aforementioned resolution which calls for a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

92-08109 2997j (E) 240292

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23631
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's notes dated 28 January 1992 and dated 7 February 1992.

The Permanent Mission of Nigeria wishes to inform that the Federal Government of Nigeria will continue to comply with and honour its obligations regarding all Security Council resolutions concerning Yugoslavia. In the same vein, the Nigerian Government does not have any information on any violations or suspected violations of the arms embargo imposed on Yugoslavia.

92-08177 2978h (E) 240292

240292

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23632
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BARBADOS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note of 16 December 1991, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 724 (1991).

The Permanent Representative of Barbados has the further honour, on instructions from his Government, to inform the Secretary-General that Barbados is in full compliance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) concerning the implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. In this context it should be noted that Barbados neither produces nor exports arms.

92-08183 3091d (E) 240292

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23633
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note of 16 December 1991, has the honour to transmit the following information concerning the measures taken by the Indonesian Government pursuant to Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) relating to the situation in Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Mission wishes to state that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has taken the necessary measures to comply fully with the provisions under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991.

92-08189 2999j (E) 240292

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23634
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3054th meeting on 21 February 1992, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of San Marino (S/23619) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 86th meeting on 24 February 1992, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of San Marino and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of San Marino should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to the United Nations (S/23619),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of San Marino be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

92-08201 3243b (E) 240292

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23635
24 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF LITHUANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from His Excellency Algirdas Saudargas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, in response to your communication regarding the Security Council resolution contained in document S/RES/733 (1992).

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Permanent Representative

92-08235 2972f (E) 240292

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Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform in addition to my previous letter responding to the resolution 733 (1992) adopted by the Security Council at its 3039th meeting, on 23 January 1992, that the Republic of Lithuania has never delivered weapons to any country of the world. There is no massive production of arms in Lithuania. Therefore Lithuania will not supply with weapons and military equipment any party involved in the conflict of Somalia.

(Signed) Algirdas SAUDARGAS
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Lithuania

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23636
24 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 24 February 1992 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the visit made to Baghdad by the special mission headed by Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, Chairman of the Special Commission.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-08252 2857c (E) 240292 240292

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Annex

Letter dated 24 February 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Iraq has welcomed the mission dispatched by the Security Council and headed by Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, which visited the country from 21 to 24 February 1992. Ambassador Ekeus has had three meetings with H.E. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in addition to one extended meeting with H.E. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister, H.E. Minister of State Al-Sahaf and myself.

All matters of interest and concern to both sides were discussed in depth during these meetings at which also prevailed an atmosphere of candour and clarity as to the exchange of views on those matters.

During the meetings, the Iraqi side submitted its views towards reaching a common understanding based on objectivity, fairness and goodwill towards the matters under discussion, which were as follows:

I. Iraq reaffirms its willingness to cooperate and deal constructively with the mission headed by Ambassador Ekeus and with the Special Commission, and wishes to point out the following grounds:

1. Iraq is of the opinion that it has provided all the necessary information required of it. Iraq is ready to cooperate in the provision of any related additional information still deemed necessary and clearly related to the subject. Iraq believes that the best modality for implementing what is mentioned above is to have the opportunity to conduct an expert-level dialogue with the Special Commission to clarify the overall picture of each of the programmes concerned, and reach specific conclusions, especially in respect of the modification of equipment for non-prohibited purposes within a specified period of time.

2. Once this has been accomplished within a specified period of time, the Special Commission and the IAEA should then report to the Security Council that Iraq is in substantial compliance with its

His Excellency Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and that Iraq requests the Security Council to draw a fair balance between the level of progress achieved at this stage and the position on the sanctions with a view to lifting them.

3. Iraq insists that the Special Commission take a clear position as to the first stage (the destruction of weapons and the identification of the equipment which produces them), in view of the link between this position and the position on the sanctions. Iraq also insists that the Special Commission present to the Security Council a fair and accurate factual report on this subject.

II. Proposed action

1. Iraq proposes that Iraqi experts be invited to present, in a consolidated form, the information required from Iraq, and to respond to the questions relating thereto.

2. To respond to any questions that may be raised by the Special Commission in this regard.

3. To enable adequate material balances to be established for all weapons and their components.

4. To provide credible detailed information on items destroyed unilaterally by Iraq.

5. To provide, upon specific requests, any available evidence relating to Iraq's declarations.

6. To discuss the scope of destruction proposed by the Special Commission, so as to ensure the specific non-prohibited use of the facilities, equipment, materials and components in an irreversible manner.

III. Plans for ongoing monitoring and verification

Iraq does not reject the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. By recognizing resolution 687, Iraq has accepted the principle that the Security Council should ascertain and verify that industry in Iraq is not directed in a manner which does not satisfy the Security Council as to the non-production of prohibited weapons. In this regard, Iraq can deal with the Security Council and the Special Commission on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the requirements of national security, and of refraining from methods of provocation and infringement upon Iraq's industrial capabilities which will be devoted to peaceful purposes or to military purposes not prohibited by Security Council resolution 687.

IV. The Iraqi delegation to be dispatched to talk to the Security Council will convey Iraq's position on resolutions 707 and 715.

You are kindly requested to distribute this letter as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
The Republic of Iraq
Baghdad
24 February 1992

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23637
25 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 28 January 1992.

The Permanent Mission of Malta wishes to inform that it is the consistent policy of the Government of Malta not to produce or export arms and military equipment to other countries at all times. In these circumstances it is complying fully with the obligations set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 733 (1992).

92-08360 3672a (E) 250292

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23638
25 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of 28 January 1992 regarding Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991.

Antigua and Barbuda, which does not manufacture or export military weapons or equipment, intends to comply fully with the measures specified in Security Council resolution 724 (1991) in implementing paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991), which calls for the imposition of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and all other resolutions on the situation in Yugoslavia.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23639
25 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note verbale of 13 February 1992 concerning the situation in Yugoslavia, has the honour to inform him of the following:

Senegal, which supports all efforts directed at the peaceful settlement of international disputes, particularly within the context of the United Nations, has traditionally not been an exporter of weapons.

Senegal would like to wish the Secretary-General of the United Nations every success in his efforts to find a satisfactory solution to this conflict.

92-08377 2981h (E) 250292 250292

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23640
25 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3056th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 February 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"The Security Council has just recommended that the Republic of San Marino be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Republic of San Marino on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"San Marino's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter is noted with great satisfaction by members of the Council. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when San Marino will join us as a member of the United Nations. We look forward to meeting the representatives of San Marino, and to working closely with them."

92-08402 2860c (E) 250292

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/886
S/23641
25 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:
(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;
(b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a memorandum from the International Progress Organization, an organization in consultative status with the United Nations, concerning the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and members of the Security Council over the inquiries into the bombing of civilian airliners (see annex).

92-08489 3003j (E) 260292

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I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 125, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 6 February 1992 from the President of the International Progress Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations concerning the dispute between Libya and members of the Security Council over the inquiries into the bombings of civilian airliners

The International Progress Organization presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations and, while welcoming any initiative aimed at combating international terrorism, submits the following memorandum on legal aspects of the Council resolution adopted on 21 January 1992.

1. Security Council resolution 731 (1992) is not in conformity with the requirements of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States. Article 33 requires that the parties "shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement ...".

2. The Security Council - acting under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, as required - did not pay proper attention to the specifications of Article 36, paragraph 3, according to which the Council, when making recommendations, should consider "that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice".

3. The procedure in adopting the above-mentioned resolution was not in conformity with the stipulation of Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter according to which, in decisions under Chapter VI, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting. This obligation in the present dispute clearly exists for the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France.

4. In its letter of 18 January 1992, Libya, in regard to arbitration of the present dispute, has formally invoked article 14 of the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. The Convention establishes and controls the legal obligations of Contracting Parties, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Libya, in connection with legal proceedings related to the destruction of PanAm flight 103 and UTA flight 772. Since all the members of the Security Council are parties to the Convention, they therefore have an obligation to do nothing that would interfere with or prejudice the arbitration process. As international relations within the United Nations framework are based on the rule of law, the countries concerned should fully apply the procedures of the Montreal Convention as the chosen way for addressing this international dispute.

5. Libya, the United Kingdom and the United States have also ratified article 14 of the Montreal Convention according to which the present dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice by any of the parties if, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of arbitration. The United States and the United Kingdom are therefore obligated to proceed in accordance with the arbitration provisions of article 14. To date they failed to do so, thereby frustrating the treaty and the method provided by international law through the Montreal Convention for addressing acts of terrorism against international civil aviation. If they reject arbitration formally or de facto in violation of the treaty, then the matter should be submitted to the International Court of Justice as the legal and specific means of determining obligations of parties under the Convention.

6. Libya has performed its duties under the Montreal Convention, including its obligation under article 5, paragraph 1. Libya immediately exercised its jurisdiction over the two alleged offenders, it notified the other parties that the suspects were in custody and that immediate steps had been taken to institute a preliminary inquiry.

7. All parties required were notified of the initiation of the preliminary inquiry and requested to cooperate with the Libyan judicial authorities. These authorities made the same request in official communications to the Attorney-General of the United States of America, the Foreman of the Grand Jury in the District of Columbia in the United States, and the French examining magistrate. As of this date, although obligated under the Montreal Convention, all of the requested Governments and officials have failed to respond. Until their evidence can be assessed, Libya is unable to complete the analysis that the Montreal Convention requires. Therefore, the United States and the United Kingdom are frustrating the treaty. Under the circumstances, the insistence by Security Council members on the extradition of the two suspects is in violation of article 7 of the Convention.

8. For the Security Council to deal with the matter to which Council resolution 731 (1992) refers is unprecedented in the United Nations history. The question of extradition in relation to tragic incidents that are several years old is essentially legal in nature. For the Council to endeavour to adjudicate such matters is beyond its power and its capacity. Such matters must be dealt with in accordance with the relevant international legal instruments that apply, and not in a highly politicized context. The Montreal Convention has for 20 years governed unlawful acts against the safety of international civil aviation. The International Court of Justice has jurisdiction to determine violations of the Convention. The Security Council should take no action which would interfere with legal procedures and/or which could aggravate the present dispute among Member States.

The International Progress Organization expresses the hope that the Security Council will take no action that could be seen as justifying aggressive acts by Member States in connection with the present dispute.

Having taken note of the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States and by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, we appeal to the Security Council not to take any measure which would jeopardize an independent legal investigation of the case, and to support a policy of constructive dialogue to contain the present crisis. Only this would be in conformity with the requirements of reviving the Charter of the United Nations as an instrument to establish a new world order of democracy, peace and justice for all nations, large and small.

We kindly ask you to add this message - in conformity with paragraph (a) of the appendix of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council - on the list of communications to be circulated to all representatives on the Council.

(Signed) Dr. Hans KOECHLER
President

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23642
25 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council in response to paragraph 6 of resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, in which the Council, having established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) as an integrated peace-keeping operation with the initial mandate of verifying compliance by the parties with the San José Agreement, 1/ requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of the implementation of the resolution. It is also based on the similar request contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, by which the Council decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements that were to be signed by the parties in Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and extended that mandate until 31 October 1992.

2. In implementation of resolution 729 (1992), ONUSAL proceeded to take the necessary measures in order to carry out the new tasks assigned to the Mission. Priority was given to establishing the Military Division, which was entrusted with verifying the cessation of the armed confrontation and was placed under the command of Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain), who previously had been chief of the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA). During the informal cease-fire (16 to 31 January 1992), the Military Division received its first contingents, which came both from ONUCA and directly from a number of contributing countries. The Military Division deployed its personnel at all the verification points on 31 January and one day later, as agreed, began its verification activities. Under its supervision, the first stage of the separation of forces was completed without any major incident. To date, the Military Division has 368 of the 373 authorized observers.

3. At the beginning of February, the Police Division was established under the command of Colonel Pierre Gastelu (France), as acting chief. This Division will have the responsibility, within the framework of the agreement on the establishment of the national civil police, of facilitating the transition in the field of public security until the new police corps becomes

fully operational by the middle of 1994. The deployment of the Division, which will coincide with that of the national police, has already begun. To date, the Division has 147 of the 631 authorized observers. It is expected that 120 more will arrive by the first week of March.

4. In the meantime, the Human Rights Division, which, to date, is staffed with 51 civilian professionals and 14 police observers assigned by the Police Division (which are included in the total of 147 referred to in the previous paragraph), has continued its task of verifying compliance by the parties with the Agreement on Human Rights. 1/ The report of its Director, which covers the period from 1 November to 31 December 1991, while including some references to events that occurred in January 1992, is the subject of a report that is being published separately.

5. The long and complex negotiation process begun on 4 April 1991 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, culminated in the signing on 16 January 1992 in Mexico City of the Peace Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). 3/ The success achieved in this process put an end to 12 years of cruel and bloody conflict and opened up, with the cessation of the armed confrontation on 1 February 1992, the path towards national reconciliation and the establishment of just and lasting peace. At a time like this, a change in political thinking is essential in order to consolidate the process of national reconciliation. In general, the leaders of the main political forces have demonstrated their desire to speed up this change. Owing to this, the main leaders of FMLN returned to El Salvador under conditions of security guaranteed by the Government. In the same context, the first stage of the separation of forces was completed without incident. There have also been other developments which are of fundamental importance, such as the establishment of the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace and the designation of two of its commissions: the special commission to deal with the agrarian problem and the commission on the National Civil Police. Furthermore, the Legislative Assembly has adopted the National Reconciliation Act, which provides for a broad amnesty, with exceptions, however, concerning cases which will be brought to the attention of the Commission on the Truth.

6. I had the pleasure of participating in the signing of the Peace Agreement in Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and of travelling immediately afterwards to El Salvador. Through my visit I sought to underscore the importance for the international community of the decision by the Salvadorians to leave behind an era of violence and embark upon the path of peace. It is obvious that the signing of the Peace Agreement is due to the determination of President Alfredo Cristiani and the leadership of FMLN to achieve a negotiated solution to the conflict. I should not fail to mention that it was the personal participation of my predecessor that ensured, in the final hours of his mandate, the success of the negotiations. Similarly, I should express once again my appreciation to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, as well as others, for the support provided in order to achieve peace. On behalf of the international community, I congratulate the parties and extend to the Salvadorian people my best wishes for a future of peace and stability.

7. I shall report to the Security Council, at regular intervals, on the further implementation of ONUSAL's mandate.

Notes

1/ S/21541, annex.

2/ S/23580, annex.

3/ S/23501, annex.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23643
26 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to refer to the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 19 February 1992 (S/23609) concerning the dispatch to Iraq of a special mission headed by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), "to meet and discuss with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government for the purpose of securing the unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991)".

In this context, the Secretary-General wishes to transmit herewith the attached letter and its enclosure dated 25 February 1992, addressed to him by Ambassador Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, upon the completion of the latter's mission to Iraq.

92-08495 2975f (E) 260292

260292

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Annex

Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 19 February 1992 (S/23609), in which the Council supported your decision to send a special mission headed by me to meet with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government for the purpose of securing the unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). I am submitting herewith my report on the proceedings and outcome of the special mission's visit to Baghdad in view of the Council's request that you report to it on the results of the mission.

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman
Office of the Special Commission

Enclosure

Report to the Secretary-General by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

A. Introduction

1. After the consideration by the Security Council of a report by the Secretary-General (S/23606), the President of the Council issued an agreed statement (S/23609) on 19 February 1992 regarding the item before the Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. In that statement, the members of the Council recorded their support for the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a special mission headed by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to visit Iraq immediately to meet and discuss with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government for the purpose of securing the unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).

2. On 19 February 1992, immediately after the issue of the statement by the President of the Security Council, the Executive Chairman left United Nations Headquarters for Baghdad. The Executive Chairman was accompanied by the following members of the staff of the Office of the Special Commission: Mr. John F. Scott, Mr. Stefan Noreén, Mr. Martin Trevan and Ms. Olivia Platon.

3. The special mission arrived at Baghdad on 21 February 1992. Over the course of its stay in Baghdad from 21 to 24 February, the Executive Chairman and the members of his staff held the following four meetings with the highest levels of the Government of Iraq:

Date and time		Representation by Iraq (Principal members of the delegation)
21 February 1992		
1900-2200 hours	-	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Sa'eed Al-Sahhaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
	-	General Amer Rasheed Al-Ubeidi, Vice-Chairman of the Military Industrial Corporation
	-	Dr. Human Abdul Khaliq, Chairman of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission
	-	Mr. Wissam Al-Zahawi, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Date and time		Representation by Iraq (Principal members of the delegation)
	-	Dr. Sa'eed Al-Musawi, Director of the Disarmament Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	-	Dr. Saadoun Al-Zubeidi, Head of the Research Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
22 February 1992		
1200-1400 hours	-	H.E. Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister
	-	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs
	-	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Sa'eed Al-Sahhaf
	-	General Amer Rasheed Al-Ubeidi
	-	Dr. Human Abdul Khaliq
	-	Dr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi, Chief of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	-	Dr. Sa'eed Al-Musawi
	-	Dr. Saadoun Al-Zubeidi
1900-2145 hours	-	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Sa'eed Al-Sahhaf
	-	General Amer Rasheed Al-Ubeidi
	-	Dr. Human Abdul Khaliq
	-	Dr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi
	-	Dr. Sa'eed Al-Musawi
	-	Dr. Saadoun Al-Zubeidi
23 February 1992		
1830-2110 hours	-	The same as at the evening meeting on 22 February

4. At the meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister on 22 February it was agreed that, in order to clarify their respective positions, both sides would prepare and exchange written statements. The statement by the Executive Chairman was delivered to the Iraqi delegation at the second meeting held the same day. The Executive Chairman received the statement by Iraq the following afternoon. The text of the Executive Chairman's statement appears in appendix I and that of the Government of Iraq in appendix II.

5. On 24 February 1992, the special mission left Baghdad for Bahrain, where the Executive Chairman prepared the present report for submission to the Secretary-General on the outcome of his discussions with the highest levels of the Government of Iraq.

B. Points presented in the discussion

1. Special mission

Mandate and aims

6. The Executive Chairman explained to the Iraqi side the background to the special mission and its mandate. He drew on the following:

(a) The statement made by the President of the Security Council at the conclusion of the meeting held at the level of heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992, which stated that all relevant Security Council resolutions on Iraq should be fully implemented;

(b) The report of 18 February 1992 of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, which was written in response to the foregoing statement. This concluded that the Special Commission was unable to carry out the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification without Iraqi recognition of its obligations and without full, final and complete disclosure of its programmes for weapons of mass destruction under Security Council resolution 707 (1991). That report also pointed out the problems that the Special Commission faced over air transport within Iraq;

(c) The statement of 19 February 1992 issued by the President of the Security Council.

7. The Executive Chairman raised, in particular, the following points:

(a) Recognition that progress had been made but that much still remained to be done to implement the Council's resolutions;

(b) The Council's grave concern at the continued Iraqi failure to acknowledge its obligations under resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and rejection of the ongoing monitoring and verification plans and the Council's view that that constitutes a continuing material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991);

(c) That full disclosure of the weapons programmes, together with supporting documentary and physical evidence, was required under resolution 707 (1991) to enable progress on implementation of resolution 715 (1991);

(d) That monitoring and verification of Iraq's obligations was an integral part of resolution 687 (1991);

(e) That such monitoring and verification was of the utmost importance in achieving the goal of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery;

(f) That unconditional agreement of Iraq to implement its obligations under all the relevant resolutions of the Council was one of the essential preconditions for any reconsideration by the Council of the sanctions;

(g) That the purpose of the special mission was to obtain Iraq's unconditional agreement to implement all its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and to stress the serious consequences if such an agreement was not forthcoming. These included delaying the lifting of sanctions. Furthermore, the destruction of more of Iraq's dual-capable production facilities would be required than might otherwise be the case;

(h) That the special mission was to report to the Council through the Secretary-General upon its return.

Security Council resolutions 687 and 707 (1991)

8. The Executive Chairman stated that the Special Commission needed full, final and complete disclosure by Iraq of its weapons programmes because it had to be convinced that Iraq had declared all of these programmes before it could make any statement for any determinations by the Security Council under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991); only on the basis of such disclosure would dialogue on Iraq's compliance be meaningful. Given that understanding, the Executive Chairman said that the Special Commission was prepared to pursue Iraqi suggestions to clarify the big picture for the weapons programmes.

9. The Executive Chairman drew attention to the rights of the Special Commission in respect of the operation of its own aircraft and use of airfields of its choice which were elaborated upon in Security Council resolution 707 (1991) and in the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. He emphasized that the Special Commission had made proposals to the Iraqi Government regarding the use of newly operational airport facilities within the city of Baghdad which would greatly expedite the Commission's flights into and out of Iraq from abroad. The Special Commission was prepared to discuss with the Government practical arrangements to take account of any of its legitimate concerns regarding the use of airports. The Executive Chairman also drew attention to a request by a chemical weapons destruction team then in Iraq to land one of the Commission's C-160 fixed-wing aircraft at Al-Tallil airfield at Nasiriyah to be available for medical evacuation

purposes should any emergencies arise in the course of destroying a considerable number of rockets equipped with chemical weapons at Khamisiyah.

Security Council resolution 715 (1991)

10. The Executive Chairman pointed out that if Iraq were planning to declare acceptance of resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), it would benefit more by announcing its acceptance now rather than during the Iraqi visit to the Security Council, which was expected to take place in March 1992.

11. The Executive Chairman explained in depth the background of the ongoing monitoring and verification plans and drew a sharp distinction between the destruction of items identified as being linked with programmes related to section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the monitoring of industry, which, if confined to permitted purposes, would not involve destruction. He continued that, with full cooperation and full declarations, implementation could be relatively painless and easy. Initial visits would draw up facility attachments for each site which would then govern the conduct of future monitoring inspections of declared facilities. There would be random on-site inspections of non-declared facilities but if declarations were full, this should pose only limited problems. However, without Iraqi cooperation it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Special Commission to fulfil the monitoring task. Identifying by U-2 and on-site inspection all the sites to be monitored would not be sufficient.

Compliance

12. The Executive Chairman stated that conditions for the Special Commission to report to the Security Council that Iraq was in substantial compliance would require implementation of all Iraq's obligations, including ongoing monitoring and verification and destruction of all items. The Security Council would be informed accordingly once it was evident to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that everything was on the right track and that the ongoing monitoring and verification was functioning smoothly and on a routine basis.

2. Iraq

Security Council resolutions 687 and 707 (1991)

13. The Iraqi side stated that it considered that it had provided all the necessary information under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). It recognized that Iraq may not have presented its declarations in a coherent manner and suggested that it present them a second time in a consolidated format so that the Commission could get a better idea of the overall programmes. If the Special Commission and IAEA continued not to be satisfied with the completeness of the information provided, they should then address specific questions to Iraqi experts.

14. In order to achieve this, the Iraqi side proposed a procedure culminating in a "seminar" of Iraqi, Special Commission and IAEA experts. This procedure should take place within a set timetable and should deal "once and for all" with the overall consolidated picture of Iraq's weapons programmes. It should, they insisted, result in a joint statement, signed by both sides, to the end of which a definitive list of outstanding issues could be appended. Iraq, however, would need to have guarantees that this was "once and for all". The Iraqi side further insisted that this procedure should result in a report to the Security Council stating that Iraq was in compliance with its obligations under stage 1 of the Special Commission's work (see para. 19 below).

15. The Iraqi side further suggested that, in order to facilitate the completion of stage 1 of the Special Commission's work, the Commission should draw up a final list of exactly what equipment needed to be destroyed.

16. The Iraqi side did not respond to the Special Commission's questions about its rights to operate its own aircraft and use airfields in Iraq of its own choice. However, in the general discussion it became apparent that Iraq's concerns in this regard were linked to general concerns relating to its sovereignty, territorial integrity and national security. Upon leaving Baghdad, the special mission learnt that the Iraqi side had agreed to emergency landings of a fixed-wing aircraft for medical evacuation purposes at the Al-Tallil airfield for the duration of the programme to destroy chemical-filled rockets at Khamisiyah. On its way out of Iraq, the C-160 fixed-wing aircraft carrying the special mission landed at Al-Tallil as a test run.

Security Council resolution 715 (1991)

17. The Iraqi side admitted that Iraq had obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) to permit ongoing monitoring of its obligations not to reacquire the weapons systems destroyed under section C of that resolution. It had not rejected the two plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under Security Council resolution 715 (1991). It had merely expressed its position on resolution 715 (1991). Iraq had likewise earlier expressed its objections to Security Council resolution 687 (1991) but had nevertheless accepted it. The main problem with the plans, from Iraq's standpoint, lay in the general provisions, continuing into the indefinite future the privileges, immunities and facilities for the Special Commission and IAEA, agreed as part of the cease-fire arrangements, which infringed Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and industrial capabilities.

18. To assist Iraq in identifying how the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification could be implemented in a practical manner acceptable to both sides, the Iraqi side proposed that the Special Commission provide a detailed description of how the ongoing monitoring and verification plans would be implemented.

Sanctions and compliance

19. The Iraqi side insisted that there should be a linkage between Iraqi cooperation with the Special Commission and the easing or lifting of sanctions. In addition, a clear distinction should be made between stage 1 of the Special Commission's work - the identification and destruction of weapons systems under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the identification of production equipment from those programmes for future monitoring - and stage 2, the long-term monitoring plans under Security Council resolution 715 (1991). Sanctions, according to the Iraqi side, should be progressively eased as implementation progressed of stage 1. Stage 2, they insisted, should not be used as a mandate in perpetuity for those with the veto to keep sanctions in place. To the Iraqi side it appeared that, no matter what Iraq did, sanctions remained in place. In such circumstances it was difficult for them to see what incentive there was for Iraq to be cooperative.

C. Conclusions

20. After a careful review of the written statement by the Government of Iraq (hereafter referred to as "the statement"), and taking account of the discussions which were held, the Executive Chairman has regretfully concluded that, at this stage, he is not able to report to the Council that he has secured from the highest levels of the Government of Iraq unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).

21. Security Council resolution 707 (1991) demands that, without further delay, Iraq provide full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, including launchers, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes. In its statement, Iraq gives no undertaking to provide such a full, final and complete disclosure. Instead, it expresses the opinion that it has provided all the necessary information required of it.

22. Iraq indicates, however, that it is ready to cooperate in the provision of any additional information still deemed necessary, and proposes that this should be done by an expert level dialogue with the Special Commission to clarify the overall picture of each of the programmes concerned. It proposes that, for the purposes of such a dialogue, Iraq should prepare "in a consolidated format, the information required of Iraq". In the discussions, this was indicated to be the information already provided. While the Executive Chairman welcomes this offer to consolidate prior information, he is of the view that it would not constitute the full, final and complete disclosure called for by resolution 707 (1991), which would provide the Special Commission and IAEA with a complete picture and understanding of all Iraq's prohibited weapons programmes.

23. For instance, while the discussions between the special mission and the Iraqi representatives were in progress, a ballistic missile inspection team found at two sites prohibited items that had not previously been declared. Furthermore, major aspects on which Iraq has not yet provided any or sufficient information are outlined in the Executive Chairman's written statement provided to the Government of Iraq. In its statement, the Government indicates it is willing to provide some, but not all of this information. If Iraq were to provide declarations containing full, final and complete disclosure on all the proscribed programmes, supported by documentary and physical evidence, this could serve as a useful basis for dialogue in order to clarify points of detail and to seek to close any gaps that might appear to exist.

24. While the Executive Chairman welcomes the decision by Iraq to permit the landing of the Special Commission's C-160 fixed-wing aircraft at Al-Tallil airfield for medical evacuation purposes during the operations at Khamisiyah of a chemical weapons destruction team, he notes that no progress was made during the special mission's visit on the use of an operational airfield for the Special Commission's fixed-wing aircraft within the limits of the city of Baghdad. The Iraqi authorities did not immediately take up the Executive Chairman's offer to explore practical arrangements that could accommodate legitimate government concerns in this regard. Given the rights of the Special Commission, both under Council resolution 707 (1991) and under the plans on ongoing monitoring and verification, to use airfields of its own choice, the Executive Chairman will continue to press for an affirmative response from the Iraqi Government for landing rights at Rasheed airport. This would consolidate both fixed-wing and helicopter operations by the Commission's aircraft at one place, thus greatly facilitating its tasks at an airfield not far removed from the Commission's field office in Baghdad. If an affirmative response is not shortly obtained, the Executive Chairman reserves the right to raise this matter again with the Council.

25. In the statement by Iraq, it is indicated that Iraq does not reject the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under Security Council reoslution 715 (1991). In elaborating on this statement, Iraq indicates that it has accepted only the principle of ongoing monitoring and verification, and this is subject to considerations of sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and non-infringement on Iraq's industrial capabilities. The Executive Chairman cannot conclude that such a statement constitutes unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement its obligations under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification.

26. In its statement, Iraq further indicates that "the Iraqi delegation to be dispatched to talk to the Security Council will convey Iraq's position on resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991)". Unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement its obligations under these resolutions is not therefore provided to the Executive Chairman, and it is not in fact clear that it will be provided to the Security Council.

27. If unconditional agreement is not provided, the initiation and practical implementation of resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder cannot be undertaken in a credible manner. However, should Iraq provide, in a form acceptable to the Council, the acknowledgement and the unconditional guarantee called for in the statement by the President of the Council, a possibility for the implementation of the resolution and the plans will have been opened up.

28. Nevertheless, much will remain to be done. For example, particularly in the chemical, biological and ballistic missile fields, declarations complying with the requirements of the Special Commission's plan on ongoing monitoring and verification will have to be received and verified. Thereafter, successful initiation and conduct of ongoing monitoring and verification will require the full cooperation and goodwill of the Government of Iraq. Only through successful implementation in the field, on the basis of adequate declarations and periodic reporting by Iraq, can progress be made in carrying out the Security Council's resolutions to the point where the Special Commission and IAEA would be in a position to report to the Council that, in their view, Iraq was in substantial compliance with its obligations under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Appendix I

STATEMENT BY THE SPECIAL MISSION

(Delivered to the Government of Iraq at Baghdad on 22 February 1992)

A. General purpose

The Executive Chairman has been dispatched by the Secretary-General and the Security Council to secure unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Council acted on the basis of a report (S/23606) indicating that the most serious difficulty currently confronting the Special Commission and IAEA was Iraq's rejection of the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter in its resolution 715 (1991).

In order to achieve its objectives the mission requires:

(a) An acknowledgement by Iraq of its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved under it;

(b) An undertaking by Iraq to provide all the remaining information required under resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991) in order for the Special Commission and IAEA to be able to report to the Security Council that, in their view, Iraq is in substantial compliance with its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991);

(c) An undertaking by Iraq to implement the other obligations imposed under resolution 707 (1991).

B. Action required

In addition to the general acknowledgements and undertakings referred to above, the following is an indicative list of specific steps required of Iraq in implementation of its obligations under the Security Council resolutions.

1. Resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder:

   - Declarations required under the plans;

   - An undertaking that Iraq will cooperate to ensure implementation of the plans;

2. Resolutions 707 (1991) and 687 (1991):

- All information required to provide a clear overall picture of each of the weapons programmes concerned, including the evolution of the programmes and the links between all the elements;

- Information on procurement to support the programmes, including detailed year-by-year breakdown of production and imports, and their sources;

- Full records of the use of all relevant weapons and components thereof to enable adequate material balances to be established;

- Credible detailed information on items destroyed unilaterally by Iraq;

- Sufficient supporting documentation and/or physical evidence for all declarations made by Iraq to establish their credibility;

- Practical arrangements permitting use by the Special Commission of facilities, including those relating to the operating and landing of United Nations aircraft, which best facilitate the performance of the Commission's tasks.

Appendix II

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

(Received by the special mission at Baghdad on 23 February 1992)

General position

1. Iraq reaffirms its willingness to cooperate and deal constructively with the mission headed by H.E. Ambassador Ekéus, and points out the following grounds:

(a) Iraq is of the opinion that it has provided all the necessary information required of it;

(b) Iraq is ready to cooperate in the provision of any additional information still deemed necessary;

(c) The best modality for implementing what is mentioned in (b) above is to have the opportunity to conduct an expert level dialogue with the Special Commission to clarify the overall picture of each of the programmes concerned, and reach specific conclusions, specially in respect of the modification of equipment for non-prohibited purposes within a specific period of time.

2. Once this has been accomplished within a specified period of time, the Special Commission and IAEA should then report to the Security Council that, in their view, Iraq is in substantial compliance with its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and that Iraq requests the Security Council to draw a fair balance between the level of progress achieved at this stage and the position on the sanctions with a view to lifting them.

3. Iraq insists that the Special Commission take a clear position as to the first stage (the destruction of weapons and the identification of the equipment which produce them), in view of the link between this position and the position on the sanctions. Iraq also insists that the Special Commission present to the Security Council a fair and accurate factual report on this subject.

Proposed action

1. Iraq proposes that Iraqi experts be invited to present, in a consolidated form, the information required from Iraq, and to respond to the questions relating thereto.

2. To respond to any questions that may be raised by the Special Commission in this regard.

3. To enable adequate material balances to be established for all weapons and their components.

4. To provide credible detailed information on items destroyed unilaterally by Iraq.

5. To provide, upon specific requests, any available evidence relating to Iraq's declarations.

6. To discuss the scope of destruction proposed by the Special Commission, so as to ensure the specific non-prohibited use of the facilities, equipment, materials and components in an irreversible manner.

Plans for ongoing monitoring and verification

1. Iraq does not reject the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. By recognizing resolution 687 (1991), Iraq has accepted the principle that the Security Council should ascertain and verify that industry in Iraq is not directed in a manner which does not satisfy the Security Council as to the non-production of prohibited weapons. In this regard, Iraq can deal with the Security Council and the Special Commission on the basis of respect to sovereignty and the requirements of national security, and of refrainment from the methods of provocation and infringement upon Iraq's industrial capabilities which will be devoted to peaceful purposes or to military purposes not prohibited by Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

2. The Iraqi delegation to be dispatched to talk to the Security Council will convey Iraq's position on resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).